

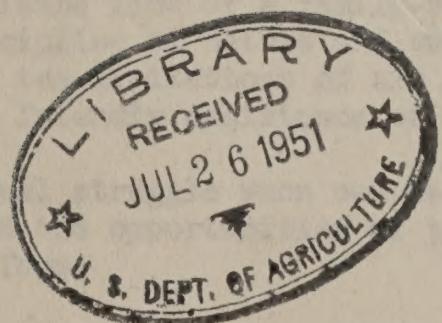
PART-TIME FARMING IN IRRIGATED AREAS

Income and Living Patterns
Among a Selected Group of Part-time Farmers

Yakima County, Washington and the
Lower Snake River Valley, Idaho

1941

By W. PAUL O'DAY and LELAND N. FRYER



WEST-ELM CITY HALL

Ames & Safford, Architects
Berlitz & Berlitz, Engineers

Sioux County, Nebraska, one side
Lower Sioux River Valley, Idaho

1907

W. A. BURGESS



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INTRODUCTION

Farmers work for their neighbors. This is a time honored American custom. Helping with the hay, barn raising, corn husking, exchange labor or paid work, neither has traditionally effected the farmer's status.

Pioneer democracy is a product of the settler's struggle to force the wilderness beyond the fence line of a family-size farm. It has survived where the discipline of nature and custom has held the ambitions of the farmer to the limitations of his own and his family's labor, with the occasional friendly assistance of neighbors.

Preserving this is an unequal struggle when new farming methods, advanced techniques, expand the opportunities of the few beyond the limitations of the family farm.

The 1940 census shows the effect of changing farming practices. Consolidation of several family-size farms into one farm is becoming an ever increasing practice. Corollary to the increase in the number of large farms is an expansion in the number of small units, part-time farms that furnish in their surplus labor the resident workers needed in the operation of the consolidated farms.

1/W. Paul O'Day, Assistant Program Analyst and Leland N Fryer, Program Analyst. Farm Security Administration, Region XI

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THE SAMPLE

When the small farmer seeks work of the large operator there is no longer the traditional relationship of equality. Two things work against it: the highly impersonal character of large scale commercial farming, and the primary dependency of the part-time farmer on his off-farm labor income.

Operators of small holdings represent a dependable and stable source of labor for the large units. But several questions arise: do these part-time farms give a desirable kind of stability and level of living for the workers involved? Is the part-time farm status, under these conditions of stress and necessity, a self-sustaining pattern? Should it be "frozen" or increased by aids in the form of credit and subsidies and relief? Must the employment support for these small units be in the field of industry rather than agriculture? How do the families live? Do the "at home" enterprises conflict with the "off farm" opportunities for income? Does the whole family go into the labor market, or just the family head? Should the trends for small units have Government encouragement so that numerous labor homes might be set up to accommodate our mid-century's landless farmers?

The Farm Security Administration needs information which will in time give the answers to these questions and others which might be posed concerning part-time farmers. The present study and report provides a beginning. It is hoped that other agencies will find here some material of value, and will contribute to the solution of the problem.

Since the farm labor group in small holding farming units has been widely discussed, the level of living of these farm labor families who have no land on garden plots or in simple rural residences has been the subject of several studies. No study, however, has directed its inquiry to those families whose farming operations are supplemented primarily by income derived from seasonal labor in agriculture.

Selection of Encountered Farms. The location of farming units conforming with the restrictions of the definition required the use of numerous sources of information. Simple questionnaires were circulated among the children of rural public schools for the first selection of farmers having small acreages, and working for other farmers during the year. The farmers contacted through the instrument of these questionnaires were queried in regard to neighbors who might come within the scope of the study.

In addition, county agents, tax assessors, field men of farm cooperatives, rural mail carriers, rural gas station and country store operators, real estate agents having rural subdivisions, and numerous other persons were contacted in the enumerator's attempts at locating the farmers who conformed to the limitations of the definition.

Perhaps the most striking factor in this study was the difficulty experienced in finding part-time farmers who depended upon income

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THE SAMPLE

Definition of Part-time Farms as used in this study. An operational definition was set up for the selection of the farms. This contained four major limiting factors:

1. Fifty per cent or more of the family's off-farm non-relief income had to be received from seasonal agricultural labor.
2. The farm had to be commercial in character, i.e., some of the products of the farm had to be marketed.
3. The gross receipts from such sales could not exceed \$750.
4. The tillable land in the farm could not exceed twenty acres.

Since it was decided to confine the study to the Yakima, Washington area and the lower Snake River Valley in Idaho, an additional limitation was imposed that all farms should be irrigated, since irrigation farming is the predominate farming practice in the two areas.

The restriction of the investigation to those families chiefly engaged in agricultural labor in their off-farm employment arose from the active concern of the FSA with the social and economic well-being of the farm labor group, resident as well as migrant. The advisability of establishing the farm labor group on small part-time farming units has been widely discussed. The level of living of those farm labor families who have settled on garden plots or in simple rural residences has been the subject of several studies. No study, however, has directed its inquiry to those families whose farming operations are supplemented primarily by income derived from seasonal labor in agriculture.

Selection of Enumerated Farms. The location of farming units conforming with the restrictions of the definition required the use of numerous sources of information. Simple questionnaires were circulated among the children of rural public schools for the first selection of farmers having small acreages, and working for other farmers during the year. The farmers contacted through the instrument of these questionnaires were queried in regard to neighbors who might come within the scope of the study.

In addition, county agents, tax assessors, field men of farm cooperatives, rural mail carriers, rural gas station and country store operators, real estate agents having rural subdivisions, and numerous other persons were contacted in the enumerator's attempts at locating the farmers who conformed to the limitations of the definition.

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from seasonal agricultural labor. It is estimated conservatively that the ninety-six farms from which schedules were taken represented at least 75% of the part-time farmers in the two areas, whose employment and farming operations were in accordance with the limitations of the study. That only such a small group of farmers were able to rely upon seasonal agricultural labor as a source of employment, in these areas of intensive crop production, is in itself highly significant of the lack of opportunity presented to the part-time farmers by work in agriculture.

The Area Surveyed. The irrigated section of Yakima County, covered in the location of the surveyed farms, is a narrow valley irrigated by the waters of the Yakima River. This area embraces virtually the entire population of the county. The principal urban center is the city of Yakima with a population of 27,221 in 1940. The farm enterprises are principally given over to production of specialty crops, among which fruits, asparagus, sugar beets, and truck crops are most important.

The area is highly commercial in its agriculture, and makes heavy seasonal demands for agricultural labor.

The surveyed area in Idaho lies along the Boise River and Payette valleys. The principal cities are Nampa with a 1940 population of 12,149, and Caldwell, with a population of 7,273. Farming practices are given over primarily to general farming, dairying, and production of certain specialty crops such as sugar beets, potatoes, lettuce, seeds and limited acreages of tree fruits. The demand for seasonal agricultural labor is largely confined to the harvesting of sugar beets, potatoes, onions, and seed crops. Practically no industrial development is present in the area. The majority of the enumerated farms were found to lie adjacent to Caldwell and in Apple Valley. Parma, a town with a population of 1,085, is the trading center of Apple Valley. This valley was formerly given over to the production of apples. Nearly all orchards have now been pulled with a resulting decline in land values and a change in the farming pattern.

NUMBER OF FARMS IN THE SAMPLE

A total of 96 usable schedules were gathered. Fifty-nine of these were from the irrigated sections of the Yakima Valley, Washington and 37 from the irrigation developments lying along the lower Snake River Valley in Idaho. Nineteen of the Yakima farmers and 22 of the Idaho part-time farmers were public assistance clients. Every attempt was made to keep the sample unbiased as to relief dependency, so that there is reason to believe that the division obtained between relief and non-relief farmers is a true picture for total group from which the sample was selected.

THE SAMPLE WAS PREPARED AS FOLLOWS:

THE PART-TIME FARMER AND HIS FAMILY

Previous Occupations. Since the disruptive effects of the depression forced many workers into lower occupations than they normally followed, it was decided that in this study the operator should be questioned on his work experience in 1930 and the years just prior to this date.

Replies showed that one-half of the operators had been farming either as owners or tenants in 1930. Twenty three of the 96 part-time farmers reported farm labor as their previous work experience.

Unlike the group of part-time farmers associated with urban occupation, this group had practically no skilled workers, only three reporting an occupation that could be so classified. Thirteen of the heads of families had been common laborers in construction and other work, while six others worked in mills or factories as semi-skilled or production workers, a classification little above that of common labor.

The operators in the Yakima sample showed a much larger proportion of their number as having previous farming experience than was the case among the farmers in the Idaho group. In Idaho twelve of the thirty-seven part-time farmers had been farm laborers in 1930. The smaller proportion of former farmers and larger percentage of farm laborers in the Idaho sample is possibly due to the land valuations being lower there than in the Yakima Valley. The agricultural worker cannot acquire the capital for investment in anything but the poorest land in areas where land valuations are high.

Between the part-time farmers who received public assistance and those who did not, there is a decided contrast as to their prior occupations. Twenty-five of the forty-one operators who received public assistance were in the semi-skilled or unskilled class, while only eighteen of the fifty-five farmers who did not receive aid were in these lower classifications.

Former Residence. In the Yakima Valley sample nearly all the part-time farmers were either natives of the State or had entered the Pacific Northwest prior to 1930. Among the Idaho group only 35 per cent were native or had resided in the region prior to the depression years.

The greater proportion of settlers on the part-time farms in Idaho who came from states outside of the region is probably related to the greater ease of settlement afforded by the relatively lower cost of land and smaller initial down payment required. While the Yakima Valley was an area of settlement for large numbers of drought refugees, the impoverished condition of these settlers barred them from acquiring even part-time farms. Their location was confined mainly to the out-skirts of

EL NUEVO DÍA DEL CIRCO EN LA PLAZA DE TOROS

no fuese que así lo deseaba el lector que me pide que le deje una descripción de la feria. Pues bien, en la feria de San Fermín se celebra un gran número de fiestas y entre ellas la corrida de toros, que es la más importante. La corrida de toros es una fiesta que se celebra en la plaza de toros, donde los toreros se presentan ante el público para lidiar con los toros. La corrida de toros es una fiesta que se celebra en la plaza de toros, donde los toreros se presentan ante el público para lidiar con los toros.

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towns and cities where lots could be bought for very small down payments and where inexpensive shacks could be erected.

Age Composition. The ninety-six operators had over one-half their number within the ages of 40 to 55. There were none under 25 years of age, nor any above 70, and only three operators were in the age group 65 to 69. The average age of the group as a whole was 46.9 years.

Division of the group into those receiving or not receiving public assistance shows that there was little difference either in age distribution or average age except in the case of the farmers receiving aid in the Yakima group. These averaged four years older than the rest of the part-time farmers.

It is difficult to assign exactly the reasons for this difference in average age since not only do welfare policies differ between the two states but enforcement varies somewhat by locality. However, the Idaho part-time farmers were, as a whole, a less successful group than the operators of part-time farms in the Yakima Valley, and would, other things being equal, have a greater percentage of younger operators receiving aid.

Education of Head. The operators had an average of 8.1 years of schooling. This rather high average, considering the occupational background of many of the farmers, is somewhat surprising. The fact that the average for the Idaho sample is lower than that for the Yakima group suggests that the presence of a large proportion of farmers native to the region may account for the high average. School attendance laws are well enforced in all of the Pacific Coast States.

Size of Families. Families in Yakima averaged four persons per family, and the part-time farmers in Idaho averaged 4.4 persons. This difference in family size may reasonably be attributed to the settlement in Idaho of a larger percentage of out state migrants of rural background, since it has been established by the Farm Security Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics study of migrant families that settlers from other states have larger families, on the average, than do natives of the region.

FARM SIZE AND TENURE

Total Acreage. Twenty-seven of the Idaho farms were less than 10 and larger than 1 acre in size, with seventeen farms in the group having more than 1 but less than 5 acres. The Yakima Valley operators had not only larger farms on the average but the distribution of the farms by acreage groups was much more uniform than was the case in the Idaho sample.

CHIET QUARANTENA

The selection of farms did not impose controls on the total acreage, merely limiting the maximum crop acreage to 20 acres. However, since waste land in an irrigated area has little if any usefulness and as the farmstead and roads tend to take up a fairly definite portion of the farm land, a limitation on the number of crop acres necessarily results in limitation of total acreage. Thus, only two farms in each area had a total acreage in excess of the established number of crop acres.

Cultivated Acreage. The average number of crop acres in Washington was 10.7 acres, and in Idaho 6.6 acres. The average in the former falls within the median group, but in Idaho 20 of the farms had less than 5 acres cleared for cultivation.

The fewer number of total and crop acres in the sample from Idaho is probably due to the farms in this area having been subdivided for the purpose of establishing part-time farming units. Many of the farms in the Yakima sample, on the other hand, were originally full-time fruit farms of from 15 to 20 acres in size. The price failures of the 30's together with the collapse of the foreign market resulted in the pulling of the trees, thus reducing the farms to the status of part-time units.

Tenure. Twenty-two farms were tenant operated. At the time of the survey forty-one farmers were full owners of their farms. However, the group of operators whose occupations prior to settlement were in the lower occupational classifications possessed only 36.5 per cent of the fully owned farms, although they comprised 44.5 per cent of all farmers in the sample. Of this group, though, tenant operated farms were not proportionately greater than in the group whose former skills placed them above the economic limitations of common labor.

Contract purchasing was the common type of acquisition. 43 of the farms were purchased in this manner. A fairly large number of operators made full payment at time of purchase, 20 out of the 74 owners.

The average purchase price of the Yakima farms was nearly twice that of the Idaho farms. Not only was the average purchase price less in Idaho, but 54 per cent of the farms were purchased at prices below the price group containing the average, while only 31 per cent of the Washington farms were bought at prices below the average price group.

Initial payments averaged nearly twice as high in Washington as in Idaho, due in part to purchase requirements, and in part to the influence on the average of the large number of the Yakima farms that were purchased outright. The average purchase price of farms in that area was nearly double that in Idaho.

The size of the down payment required, particularly in Washington, is an indication of why a larger portion of former farm laborers and drought migrants are not represented in the group of families contacted.

FARM OPERATION AND INCOME

Gross Earnings From Farm. Gross farm receipts showed a significant variation according to the occupational group in which the part-time farmer belonged prior to settlement. Those whose former occupations had been in the semi-skilled or unskilled classifications--which included production workers, farm laborers and common laborers--had gross farm receipts but slightly in excess of one-half the receipts obtained by the part-time farmers who, prior to settlement, had been full-time farmers, clerks, and skilled workers.

This difference in farm earnings by former occupational group probably arises from two major factors. The part-time farmers who had formerly been laborers of one type or another had less cash at settlement than did the remainder of the group, which meant that they were limited in their choice of farms to those of smaller acreage and to the poorer selections of land. The average number of crop acres per farm among farmers who had belonged to the higher occupational brackets was nearly double the number of acres possessed by the lower classifications of part-time farmers.

In addition to this factor there were undoubtedly at work different attitudes on the part of the two groups regarding their relationships to the farm enterprise. Former farmers, skilled workers, and clerks tend to view the farming operations as their primary source of income. Part-time farmers, whose previous work-experience was largely in manual labor, however, sought their chief source of income in the familiar work opportunities that lay outside the farming enterprise. Thus, the latter group earned nearly 25% more in work off their farms as agricultural laborers than did the former group.

A little over 37% of all cash income of these part-time farmers was derived from the sale of farm products. There was considerable variation in the gross farm receipts between the two States, and an even more noticeable difference according to the dependence of the farmers upon public assistance. Both these variations can be satisfactorily accounted for by the difference that exists in the number of crop acres per farm between Idaho and Washington, and between farmers who received public assistance and farmers who did not.

Livestock and livestock products accounted for 76.5% of all commodity sales from the Idaho farms, but only 51.5% from the Yakima farms.

at 10 july 1945 at 10:00 hours, he reported that he had to wait
about 2 hours for the arrival of the first plane. He said that he was
able to get a seat in the front row of the plane.

THE AIRPORT

Identifying a person or place must start with an analysis of the
situation and rights of each individual and of the various actors involved.
An individual's right to privacy and the right to self-determination
are fundamental principles of law. The right to privacy is a basic
human right, and it is also a fundamental principle of democracy.
Identifying a person or place to determine his whereabouts must always
be done in accordance with the law and the principles of justice.

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Many of the Washington farms had a considerable portion of the acreage in fruits and berries, so that these specialty crops accounted for nearly 37% of farm sales, as contrasted with slightly over 2% for the Idaho farms. The sale of garden products assumed twice the importance in the Idaho farms as they did in the Washington farms, although the average amount of farm receipts from this source was nearly the same in the two areas. Despite the greater relative importance of garden products in Idaho from the standpoint of sales, it is interesting to note that the contribution to family living from this source is nearly exactly the same in both areas. The value of garden products that went on the market was approximately \$35 per farm, while the total value of products raised averaged close to \$57 per farm.

Farm Expenses. A variation in relative amounts of farm expenses according to the location of the part-time farmer, and his relief dependency was found. The farm expenses of those receiving public assistance were in both States proportionately greater in relationship to gross farm sales than is true for those farmers who were independent of public aid.

Net Earnings From Farm. The net earnings of the Yakima part-time farmers averaged \$105.28, which is nearly six times as great as the average net earnings for the part-time farmers in Idaho. There is indication that the net earnings do not tend to increase after the farm reaches the size of five acres. Particularly is this true in the Washington farms. This may be due to the influence upon the average of the different types of farm enterprises. However, it is more likely caused by the preoccupation of the farmer with off-farm employment, so that the acquisition of additional acreage under the competition of outside employment really means less efficient use of the farm.

Use of Acreage. The utilization of the crop acreage in these part-time farms is closely allied to the dependency upon livestock for farm income and family living.

In Washington nearly 25% of the irrigated acreage was in pasture, while in Idaho pasture land accounted for approximately 48% of the total cultivable land. The average Idaho part-time farmer used one more acre of his land for pasturage than did the part-time farmer in the Yakima Valley. The greater importance of pasturage in Idaho part-time farms reflects the general pattern of farming in the area.

There is some indication that land owned by the Idaho part-time farmers is of a better relative quality than that possessed by the Washington part-time farmers. Spray residue appeared to be a problem in Yakima affecting choice of enterprises. Also, land cost was higher, and good land cost relatively more. This undoubtedly influenced selection of crops.

See Tables 7, 11, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

Work Requirements of Farm. The requirements of the farm necessitated most operators working a few hours on their farm nearly every day during the year. The number of hours worked range from a low average of 2.85 hours in January to a high of 5.82 hours in July. The average of days worked ranges from 21.4 days in January to 25.9 days in May.

Livestock farms were, of course, the most demanding upon the operator's time, but the general diversified character of the farming operations results in nearly all operators spending some time at work on their farms during every month of the year.

Since by the requirements of the study, this group of farmers relied principally for non-farm income on work opportunities in agriculture, we find that the call upon the time of the operator in the work of his own farm coincided with the periods of greatest opportunities for employment in agricultural labor.

Since an average of over 5 hours a day was spent by the operator at work on his own farm from the month of April to September, and since during these same months he received the largest portion of his employment in agricultural labor, it can readily be seen that the part-time farmers were required during these months to work excessively long hours. In addition to the time of the operator required by the farm, a great deal of work went into the farm operation through the labor of other family members.

There was evidence that the farmers felt that the work of women and children could be more efficiently utilized on the farm rather than in outside employment, since the portion of all income earned off the farm by the family head is relatively high. The employment of the operators accounted for 75% of such earned income among the part-time farmers as compared with less than 45% in the case of migratory families following agricultural labor.

In addition to work of the family members on the farms, 49 part-time farmers employed some hired labor at an average annual cost of \$48.86 per farm. In several cases where the operator was particularly skilled in the harvesting of some specific crop, he found it more profitable to hire migratory labor to assist other family members in harvesting his own crop while he was employed at outside work. In other cases a few days work required in his own harvest would have jeopardized the farmer's opportunities to get employment over a much longer period of time, so that the employment of hired labor on his own farm was the wisest course. There was very little hiring of labor for ground preparation or planting. Such additional labor as was required for these tasks was compensated for by exchange labor.

Contribution of the Farm to Family Living. For a considerable number of the farmers the contribution of the farm to family living represented the only net returns received from the farming enterprise since the expenses of farm operation equalled or exceeded the cash income derived from the farm. For all the part-time farmers the value of farm products consumed by the family is nearly as large as the gross cash receipts from the farm.

There was considerable variation in the value of products consumed between farms but there was little indication that those farmers who received greater than average returns from the home use of farm products had proportionately less cash expenditure for family expenses.

There was a great deal of difference in the importance between the several farm sources of this non-cash income. Livestock products, principally dairy, accounted for 52% of the total; livestock, 26%; garden products, 16%; and fruits and berries only 6%. Despite the difference in farming practices in the two areas, family living from the farm followed the same pattern as to source in both Idaho and Washington.

Principal Sources of Gross Cash Income. The sale of farm products was the outstanding single item in gross cash income, contributing 37% of the total income. However, a large percentage of the returns from sales went into farm operating expenditures. The net returns from the farms above farm expenses being but \$105 in Washington, \$17 in Idaho, and as has been mentioned above, a large number of farmers were unable to achieve a return from the farm in excess of their operating cost. The principal source, therefore, of cash income for family living and the maintenance of the farm enterprise, repayment of debts, and the like had to come from the earnings of the family members in employment off the farm or in public assistance. This work off the farm was almost in its entirety closely allied to agricultural work and accounted for 38% of all income. Public assistance had an average importance of only 14% of the total income, but its importance varied greatly between farmers according to their income class.

Considerable income was obtained through loans, inheritance, gifts, and miscellaneous personal enterprises. Only about 5% of the income in the lower income groups came from these sources, while among the farmers with the highest incomes nearly 25% of the gross income was obtained from these sources.

See Tables 14, 15, 18, 22, and 28.

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reduces its importance in the political system of most countries.
In the United States, for example, the influence of money on politics is still strong, but it has been reduced by the First Amendment, which protects the right to free speech and assembly. In the European Union, however, the influence of money on politics is still significant, particularly in countries like France and Germany where political parties receive substantial campaign contributions from wealthy individuals and organizations.

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NON-FARM INCOME OF OPERATORS AND FAMILY MEMBERS

Earnings From Work at Agricultural and Allied Labor. By Definition the principal source of the operator's labor earnings had to be in the field of agricultural labor. Twenty-two per cent of all cash income on the part-time farms came from the work of the family members in agriculture and 14.6% was derived from what is here called non-agricultural employment, although nearly 90% of this employment is closely related to agriculture. Such work was principally for irrigation districts, for processing and packing plants, in trucking of farm products, and similar employment.

An average of \$352 per farm was earned in agricultural labor in Washington and \$323 in Idaho. Other labor earnings averaged \$72 per farm in Idaho and \$137 in Washington. However, only thirteen workers in Idaho reported non-agricultural work which made an average of \$204 per worker so employed. A larger proportion of all workers in Washington did some non-agricultural work, the average earnings per employed worker being \$276.

The difference by area in average earnings from non-agricultural employment is a reflection of the difference in the crop specialization that exists between the Yakima Valley and the Snake River Valley. Yakima farms are highly specialized in crops lending themselves to processing. There are numerous canneries and other processing plants in the area. In Idaho the raising of field crops predominates so that with the exception of fruit canneries and work in sugar beet factories, work opportunities at non-agricultural processes allied to agriculture are few.

It is important to note that despite the differences that exist between the two areas in types of crops raised, the average earnings per worker are nearly the same in the two localities. In other studies of agricultural labor that have been made by the Farm Security Administration it has been found that but slight difference exists in weekly earnings between crops and areas.

The agricultural labor done by these part-time farmers was mainly in harvest operations. Approximately 66% of all work was in the harvesting of crops. Since twenty-three of the jobs held represented short-period employment in general farm work, close to 80% of all seasonal work was in harvest operations. In addition, 69% of all the work in agriculture occurred in the five months from June to October.

Income From Public Assistance. Income derived from WPA labor and other relief income was of extreme importance to a large number of the part-time farmers. One-third of the part-time farmers in Yakima County were

monitored by a panel of experts from the World Health Organization and the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Concern over the use of these substances has led to some legislation.

The first major legislation came in 1976 with the introduction of the Safe Drinking Water Act. This act set maximum levels for various substances in drinking water, including asbestos. It also required that manufacturers of asbestos-containing products provide health and safety information to consumers.

Subsequent legislation has been introduced to further restrict the use of asbestos in construction materials.

Asbestos has been banned in many countries, including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. In the United States, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued regulations limiting the use of asbestos in construction materials.

Asbestos has been used in construction materials for centuries, and its use continues to this day. However, the risks associated with asbestos exposure have been well documented.

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dependent in some part upon public assistance and in Idaho 59% received cash income from public relief agencies. Arranged by total income intervals, there were no farmers in any income group who did not receive some public aid, with the exception of the six farmers whose total income was under \$400. These part-time farmers represented a group who, for the major part, desired to be free of any assistance whatsoever, public or private. It is worthy of note that none of the farmers having this low income received any gifts, inheritances or loans. It was the absence of public aid that was primarily responsible for their low total income, since the average amount they received from farm sales was nearly the same as that of the 36 farmers receiving under \$800 in total income.

A division of part-time farmers between those who did, and those who did not, receive public assistance showed that an appreciably larger income was had by the families who received aid. It is to be noted, also, that the average earnings from seasonal agricultural labor is smaller for the relief recipients than for those who did not receive aid. On the average, the relief recipients received less labor income and less farm income than families in otherwise similar circumstances, but their total incomes were greater because of the relief item. This would indicate that the security represented by even the low subsistence income of WPA was preferred to the insecurity inherent in a marginal farming enterprise and casual labor in the crops.

An average of 14% of all income of the 96 part-time farmers was from public assistance, while for the group having an income from between \$400 to \$800, over one-fourth of the income was from work-relief. In addition to cash income considerable non-cash assistance was given these farmers in the form of surplus commodities and clothing and medical aid.

THE HOME AND FAMILY LIVING

House Construction. The majority of the houses, 80% of the total in the sample from the Yakima Valley, were on the places when the families settled on the farms. Since many of the farms in this area had suffered decadence from full-time units, the houses possessed by these part-time farmers were of better original quality than the part-time farmers could have afforded to construct themselves. Thus the average number of rooms per house is considerably larger than in Idaho, where a little over 30% of the houses were constructed after settlement.

Permanent construction, as indicated by plastered walls and a substantial foundation, was found principally in these older dwellings. The houses had under-gone little repair or up-keep and showed marked deterioration under the change in the farm management and operation.

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The older but better constructed houses were largely in the possession of the group of part-time farmers who did not receive public assistance. However, farmers who did receive public assistance in Washington had homes of better construction, with more rooms per house, and with greater possession of facilities than was the case in Idaho. Nearly one-half of the Idaho part-time farmers who received aid lived in one- or two-roomed houses. These houses were shoddily constructed on the whole, and classified as temporary shelters or shacks. Twelve of the nineteen houses classified as temporary construction had three rooms or less; only two had water piped to the house; twelve had no inside walls; nine had no built-ins; and, with the exception of one house that had an earth floor, all had floors of single construction. In addition to these nineteen houses classified as temporary, one part-time farmer lived in a tent and one in a trailer.

Even in the case of the better constructed homes, thirty-two of the seventy-five houses of this class had no piped water, sinks, or any other general facilities except electric lights. Twenty-two had no built-ins, and twelve of them were of three rooms or less. There seemed more evidence that the families were attempting to raise their home life above its purely utilitarian functions than was observed by the authors in studies of recent settlers on new land in the Malheur County, Oregon, irrigation projects. Evidence of decoration was found in nearly all homes, and but a small number were classified as being dirty and ill-kept.

The part-time farmer, even when living in a two-room, temporarily constructed shelter, has a sharp realization of his limitations for better living, and recognizes that the best must be made of what he has, since little opportunity for acquisition is within his reach. Those farmers living in temporary shelters were aware that these represented probably the best that they could acquire, and therefore, did not conceive them as being temporary in character. In over one-half of the poorly constructed shelters the family had occupied the house without alteration for five years or more.

Washing machines were in the possession of nearly all the farmers who had electric service. Forty-two farmers in Washington and seventeen in Idaho possessed this facility. Refrigerators were possessed by twenty-two of the Washington farmers and seven of the Idaho. In general, the possession of facilities of all kinds was more in evidence in the Yakima farms than among the farmers in the Idaho sample.

Despite the seeming reconciliation of these farmers to their living levels, the adjustment appeared to have taken place in a generally low level of morale. Discouragement with their prospects was almost

universal and was particularly acute among the recipients of public aid. This latter group, because of their dependency upon assistance and its restrictions, felt themselves permanently locked to a low level of living. There was little chance of even utilizing the full potentialities of their farming enterprises. Since neither their work opportunities off the farm, nor their farming operations were sufficient to satisfy their basic needs, their reliance on income from work relief and other assistance was basic to their way of life. Yet the restrictions of the relief programs were such as to hamper the initiative of the operator in his attempts to partially liberate himself from his dependency. An increase in livestock and farm production might materially help him to acquire a better standard of living, but should he increase production, he might find himself automatically removed from the relief rolls and his condition, on the whole, worse than if he had made no effort at all.

Among the farmers not receiving public assistance there was often the feeling that only fortunate circumstances kept them from the relief rolls. Many of them received some assistance from sons and daughters or other relatives, which tided them over periods of distress. In general they maintained their independent position by definite sacrifices, and in several instances, by neglect of the health of the family members who were in need of immediate medical attention.

INFERENCES

The data assembled for the present study is limited by the restrictions of the definition and by the size of the sample. Definite conclusions can hardly be drawn, but certain interpretations and convictions held by the writers may serve as signposts for the reader. These are reported as follows:

1. Although exhaustive efforts were made to find part-time farmers whose work opportunities were in the field of agricultural labor, great difficulty was experienced in finding operators of this type. This fact in itself is highly significant, since it points to the poverty of opportunities for this type of enterprise to flourish under existing conditions.
2. Part-time farming requires a substantial investment which is beyond the resources of most families dependent upon agricultural labor for a major part of their income. The part-time farming group who depend upon agricultural labor seem mainly to be previous full-time farm operators who, under the stress of circumstances, have accepted a lower economic and social status. There is little indication that the part-time farm is a stepping-stone to

a larger and more satisfactory operation. The age of the operators, in itself, indicates an acceptance of status rather than a struggle for improvement.

3. Reliance upon public assistance by a large number of these part-time farmers indicates marginal opportunities provided by these enterprises for independent family maintenance. The success of the operators in obtaining enough income to cover the cost of a minimum decent living level was heavily associated with the relief program. Withdrawal of this relief support would, in the majority of instances, mean disaster or a very low level of living.

4. After an analysis of facilities provided, the rental value of most of these part-time units did not appear as a particularly valuable item of non-cash income. The capitalization of these farms is found primarily in the land itself. Housing in general was either in an advanced stage of depreciation or it was a new construction type which was cheap, shabby and short-lived. Technically, most of the older houses have under-gone the full process of depreciation. In summary, from an investment standpoint, the value of these farms was little above the agricultural value of the land.

5. The agricultural investment particularly in Idaho was not yielding very high dividends. Capitalized at four per cent the net farm earnings in Idaho would be consistent with a farm investment of \$425, and the earnings in the Yakima Valley would be consistent with a farm investment of \$2630. This allows nothing for the labor of the operator and his family. The operators alone devoted on the average over 950 hours per year to their part-time farming operations.

6. No particular benefits seem to result from an increase in the acreage of these small units beyond ten acres. The net earnings of the farms in the size groups below ten were on the whole fully as satisfactory as the earnings from farms above this size. The distribution of farms by net income in the State of Washington definitely supported this idea, and in the State of Idaho the most numerous group of successfully operated farms was in the acreage classification from 1.1 to 5.0 acres. This may support the idea that there is a conflict between off-farm earning opportunities and the part-time farming enterprises.

7. Finally, the families visited conveyed a definite impression of low morale and resignation. Many of them who were not on WPA were talking and thinking of the practical advantage of getting established on the relief rolls. Their objective appeared to be to obtain funds for better development of their farms. The impact of the relief status upon these previously independent families had

and the other side of the river. The river is about 100 feet wide and has a rocky bottom. The water is very clear and there are many fish in it. The river flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

The river is surrounded by a dense forest of trees, including palm trees, mahogany, and cedar. There are also many birds and animals in the forest, such as monkeys, parrots, and jaguars.

The river is used for fishing, boating, and swimming. It is also used for irrigation and for the production of hydroelectric power. The river is a popular tourist destination, with many people coming to visit the area and experience its natural beauty.

The river is also used for agriculture, particularly for growing rice and corn. The river provides a reliable source of water for irrigation, and the surrounding land is肥沃的. The river is also used for transportation, with boats and barges carrying goods and passengers along its length.

The river is a major source of income for the local population, particularly for fishing and agriculture. The river is also used for tourism, with many tourists visiting the area to experience its natural beauty and cultural heritage.

The river is a significant part of the local culture and economy, providing a source of income and employment for many people. The river is also a important part of the local ecosystem, supporting a variety of plant and animal life. The river is a valuable resource that must be protected and preserved for future generations.

The river is a unique and beautiful natural feature, with its own unique characteristics and features. It is a source of pride for the local community and a reminder of the beauty and diversity of our planet.

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been heavy. In contrast with several other groups of disadvantaged, struggling farm families in the Northwest these people did not have a similar faith in their own ability to establish a satisfactory economic basis for themselves using the resources, programs, and labor at their disposal.

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EDUCATION OF HEAD

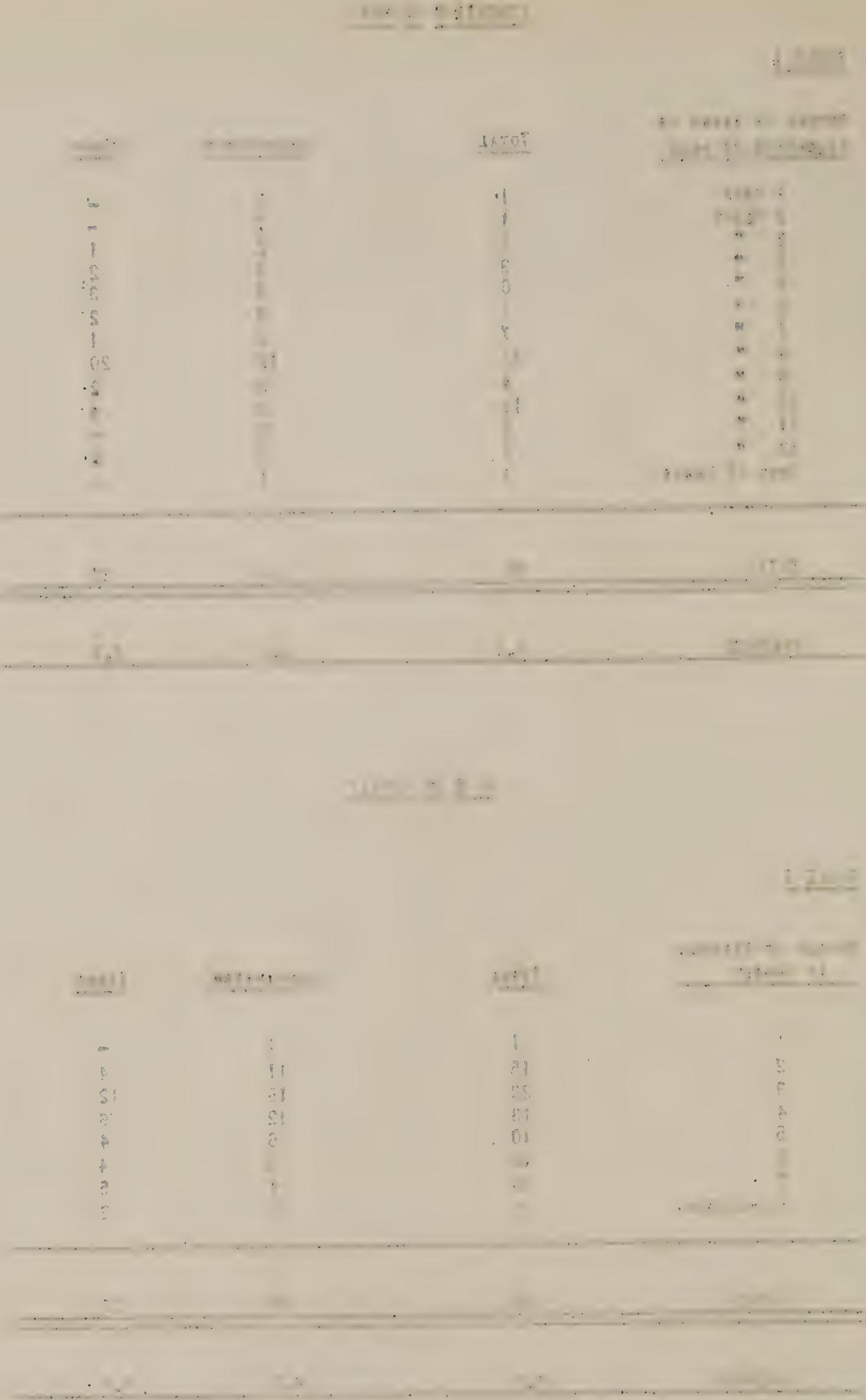
TABLE 1

<u>NUMBER OF YEARS OF EDUCATION OF HEAD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>
1 YEAR	1	1	-
2 YEARS	1	1	-
3 "	3	2	1
4 "	3	1	2
5 "	6	3	3
6 "	5	3	2
7 "	7	6	1
8 "	39	19	20
9 "	4	2	2
10 "	12	8	4
11 "	6	6	-
12 "	8	6	2
OVER 12 YEARS	1	1	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>7.8</u>

SIZE OF FAMILY

TABLE 2

<u>NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>
1	1	1	-
2	15	11	4
3	28	16	12
4	18	12	6
5	10	6	4
6	10	6	4
7	9	4	5
8 AND OVER	5	3	2
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.4</u>



AGE OF HEAD RELATED TO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TABLE 3

AGE OF HEAD	TOTAL	WASHINGTON		IDAHO	
		PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
25 - 29	5	1	1	3	-
30 - 34	8	1	4	2	1
35 - 39	13	1	6	3	3
40 - 44	14	1	7	2	4
45 - 49	16	3	7	5	1
50 - 54	21	7	9	3	2
55 - 59	8	2	3	-	3
60 - 64	8	3	2	2	1
65 - 69	3	-	1	2	-
TOTAL	96	19	40	22	15
AVERAGE	46.9	50.1	46.3	45.5	46.8

SIZE OF PART-TIME FARMS BY TOTAL ACREAGE

TABLE 4

SIZE GROUP, ACRES	NUMBER OF FARMS		AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS	
	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	WASHINGTON	IDAHO
1.0 OR LESS *	-	2	-	1.0
1.1 - 5.0	10	17	3.8	3.9
5.1 - 10.0	18	10	9.0	9.1
10.1 - 15.0	12	3	12.4	15.0
15.1 - 20.0 **	18	3	19.3	20.0
OVER 20 ***	2	2	30.0	35.0
TOTAL FARMS	59	37	-	-
AVERAGE SIZE	-	-	13.1	9.0

* SMALLEST WASHINGTON - 2.49

IDAHO - 1.0

** LARGEST WASHINGTON - 40.0

IDAHO - 40.0

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CROP ACREAGE OF PART-TIME FARMS

TABLE 5

<u>SIZE GROUP, ACRES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FARMS</u>		<u>AVERAGE CROP ACREAGE</u>	
	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>
1.0 OR LESS*	1	2	1.0	0.9
1.1 - 5.0	13	20	3.5	3.2
5.1 - 10.0	19	8	7.8	7.8
10.1 - 15.0	7	3	12.5	14.1
15.1 - 20.0	18	3	18.2	18.5
20.1 - 25.0	1	-	20.7	--
25.1 - 30.0 **	-	-	--	--
 <u>TOTAL FARMS</u>	 63	 37		
 <u>AVERAGE CROP ACREAGE</u>			 10.7	 6.6
* SMALLEST	WASHINGTON - 1.0			
	IDAHO .88			
** LARGEST	WASHINGTON 20.7			
	IDAHO 20.0			

LAND IN IRRIGATED PASTURE

TABLE 6

	<u>ACREAGE IN PASTURE</u>		
	<u>ALL FARMS</u>	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>
ACRES	2.8	2.5	3.5
% OF TOTAL CROP ACREAGE	30.5	23.4	47.7

P.O.	0.1	S	1		0.08 RESEE
S.E.	2.6	OS	13		0.7 - 1.1
S.S.	2.5	S	18		0.01 - 1.2
L.M.	2.51	S	5		0.21 - 1.01
S.V.I.	2.81	S	21		1.21 - 3.01
--	2.05	-	1		0.28 - 0.30
--	--	-	-		3.01 - 3.21

SMALLEST
MANUFACTURE = 1.01
LARGEST
MANUFACTURE = 3.21

БАНТАГ НЛ ЗАДРОД

RELATION OF ACRES OF CROPS TO OPERATOR'S NET EARNINGS FROM THE FARM
AND FAMILY'S LABOR EARNINGS

TABLE 7

SIZE GROUP, ACRES	NUMBER OF FARMS		AVERAGE CROP ACREAGE		OPERATOR'S NET EARNINGS FROM THE FARM		FAMILY'S LABOR EARNINGS	
	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	WASHINGTON	IDAHO
1.0 OR LESS	1	2	1.0	0.9	\$ 58.00	\$-21.00	\$196.00	\$197.15
1.1 - 5.0	13	20	3.5	3.2	82.21	10.48	465.08	268.88
5.1 - 10.0	19	8	7.8	7.8	119.31	-7.16	304.24	383.67
10.1 - 15.0	7	3	12.5	14.1	120.64	66.83	225.91	553.93
15.1 - 20.0	18	4	18.2	18.5	103.48	82.18	363.11	382.42
OVER 20.1	1	-	20.7	--	110.52	--	618.25	--
ALL FARMS	59	37	10.7	6.6	105.28	17.28	351.83	322.51

PURCHASE PRICE OF PART-TIME FARMS-

TABLE 8

PRICE GROUP, DOLLARS	NUMBER OF FARMS		AVERAGE PURCHASE PRICE	
	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	WASHINGTON	IDAHO
UNDER \$500	3	8	\$ 201.	\$167
500 - 999	7	6	657	670
1000 - 1499	3	6	1233	1135
1500 - 1999	10	3	1704	1800
2000 - 2499	9	1	2116	2000
2500 - 2999	3	2	2738	2525
3000 - 3499	2	-	3250	--
OVER 3500	5	-	4410	--
TOTAL FARMS	42	26		

AVERAGE PURCHASE PRICE

1946 947

* OMITTED FROM THIS TABLE ARE FOUR OWNED FARMS, WHICH WERE INHERITED

•0-122-1 2013-12-5 40 30129 30802869

INITIAL PAYMENTS ON PART-TIME FARMS

TABLE 9

INTERVALS	NUMBER OF FARMS AND AVERAGE DOWN PAYMENT					
	TOTAL		WASHINGTON		IDAHO	
	NUMBER	AVERAGE	NUMBER	AVERAGE	NUMBER	AVERAGE
\$ NONE	8	---	5	---	3	---
1 - 99	8	14	1	50	7	8
100 - 199	8	106	5	100	3	100
200 - 299	7	207	5	210	2	200
300 - 399	3	317	3	317	-	---
400 - 499	4	400	3	400	1	400
500 - 599	6	500	3	500	3	500
600 - 699	2	625	-	---	2	625
700 - 799	-	---	-	---	-	---
800 - 899	4	830	4	830	-	---
900 - 999	1	900	-	---	1	900
OVER 1000	1	2050	1	2900	1	1200
ALL CASH	18	1706	14	1950	3	484
INHERITANCE	4	---	4	---	-	---
RENTERS	22	---	11	---	11	---
 TOTAL FARMS	96	624	59	809	37	287

MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS OF PART-TIME FARMS IN PERCENTAGE
OF PURCHASE PRICE (AT TIME OF SURVEY)

TABLE 10

PER CENT OF PURCHASE PRICE	TOTAL		WASHINGTON		IDAHO	
	NUMBER OF FARMS	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	NUMBER OF FARMS	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	NUMBER OF FARMS	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE
0	41	55.1	29	59.6	12	46.2
1 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - 20	4	60.3	3	65.4	1	50.0
21 - 30	1	62.3	1	69.2	-	-
31 - 40	4	67.9	2	73.1	2	57.7
41 - 50	2	70.5	2	76.9	-	-
51 - 60	5	78.2	3	84.6	2	65.4
61 - 70	3	82.1	2	88.5	1	69.2
71 - 80	5	88.5	2	92.3	3	80.8
81 - 90	5	94.9	3	98.1	2	88.5
91 - 100	4	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0
 SUB-TOTAL	74	100.0	48	100.0	26	100.0
RENTERS	22		11		11	
 TOTAL FARMS	96		59		37	

NUMBER OF VARIOUS OILS AND
TITRUMES USED IN THE TEST

DATE	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE
8-8	8	00	0	0	8	0 None
8-10	5	00	1	1	8	0-30-1
8-11	5	001	2	201	2	0-1-001
8-12	5	010	2	202	1	002-005
8-13	5	010	2	210	3	000-005
8-14	1	000	2	001	1	0-001-001
8-15	8	000	2	002	0	000-1000
8-16	5	000	-	050	5	000-000
8-17	-	000	-	000	2	001-005
8-18	-	000	2	000	2	000-000
8-19	1	000	-	000	1	000-000
8-20	1	001	1	000	1	0001-000
8-21	8	000	1	001	1	000-000
8-22	-	000	2	000	0	000-000
8-23	11	000	11	000	88	000-000

(TESTING UNIT (A) 3)

| PERCENTAGE |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 5.00 | 51 | 000 | 0 | 1.22 | 18 | 0 |
| 6.00 | 1 | 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00-11 |
| 7.00 | 2 | 000 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 00-10 |
| 8.00 | 2 | 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00-10 |
| 8.00 | 2 | 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00-10 |
| 8.00 | 2 | 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00-10 |
| 8.00 | 2 | 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00-10 |

AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND TOTAL ASSETS, AND PERCENTAGE OF
ASSETS IN LAND

TABLE 11

	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>
VALUE OF LAND	\$1937	\$ 955
VALUE OF ALL ASSETS	3318	1859
PERCENTAGE OF ASSETS IN LAND	58.4%	50.9%

VALUE OF AUTOMOBILES AT THE END OF 1940

TABLE 12

	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>MEDIAN</u>	<u>% OF FAMILIES WITH NO CAR</u>
IDAHO	\$ 120	\$ 60	16.2
WASHINGTON	214	185	6.4
IDAHO AND WASHINGTON	179	125	10.0
IDAHO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	58	35	21.7
WASHINGTON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	133	62	6.3
IDAHO AND WASHINGTON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	89	50	15.4
IDAHO NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	223	237	7.1
WASHINGTON NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	241	200	6.4
IDAHO AND WASHINGTON NON- PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	237	200	6.6

~~SC READING & WRITING TESTS FOR GRADE 7~~

~~TEST IN FRENCH~~

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VALUE OF FARMING EQUIPMENT AT THE END OF 1940

TABLE 13

	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>MEDIAN</u>
IDAHO	\$ 81	\$ 29
WASHINGTON	120	97
TOTAL	106	59
IDAHO PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	37	21
WASHINGTON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	40	21
TOTAL	38	21
IDAHO NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	153	140
WASHINGTON NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	147	130
TOTAL	149	130

GROSS CASH INCOME BY SOURCE

TABLE 14

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
ALL INCOME	100.0
SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS	37.4
WORK OF FAMILY MEMBER IN AGRICULTURE	22.2
WORK OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	14.6
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	14.0
"NOT CLASSIFIED"	11.8

NUMBER OF FAMILIES BY TOTAL CASH INCOME AS RELATED TO
PRINCIPLE SOURCES OF
INCOME

TABLE 15

<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	<u>FARMS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>AVERAGE INCOME BY SOURCE</u>		
			<u>LABOR</u>	<u>PUBLIC ASSISTANCE</u>	<u>FARM SALE</u>
UNDER \$400	6	\$ 311	\$ 130	\$ -	\$ 186
400 - 599	15	492	169	146	148
600 - 799	21	663	262	183	195
800 - 999	17	892	264	122	462
1000 - 1199	19	1116	514	58	490
1200 - 1399	10	1273	455	107	318
OVER 1400	8	1774	667	251	490

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME BY SOURCE

TABLE 16

<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	<u>FARMS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>AVERAGE INCOME BY SOURCE</u>		
			<u>LABOR</u>	<u>PUBLIC ASSISTANCE</u>	<u>FARM SALE</u>
UNDER \$400	6	100.0%	41.9%	--%	58.1%
400 - 599	15	100.0	34.4	29.7	30.2
600 - 799	21	100.0	39.5	27.6	29.5
800 - 999	17	100.0	30.0	13.8	51.9
1000 - 1199	19	100.0	46.0	5.2	43.9
1200 - 1399	10	100.0	35.8	8.4	40.7
OVER 1400	8	100.0	31.9	14.1	27.6

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SOURCES OF INCOME OTHER THAN
FARM RECEIPTS, LABOR, AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TABLE 17

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
ALL "NOT CLASSIFIED"	100.0
BORROWED	33.0
PERSONAL ENTERPRISES	15.4
OTHER PROPERTY (RENTAL AND SALES)	13.9
INHERITANCE	13.1
VETERANS' BENEFIT	6.9
MISCELLANEOUS	6.5
CAPITAL SALES	5.3
INVESTMENTS	3.0
SOIL CONSERVATION CHECKS	2.9

AVERAGE FARM RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

TABLE 18

	<u>WASHINGTON</u>		<u>IDAHO</u>	
	<u>AVERAGE RECEIPTS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL SALES</u>	<u>AVERAGE RECEIPTS</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL SALES</u>
TOTAL SALES	\$ 417	100.0	\$ 205	100.0
GARDEN PRODUCE	34	8.3	37	16.7
FRUITS - BERRIES	151	36.9	5	2.2
FIELD CROPS	14	3.5	10	4.6
LIVESTOCK DRESSED	4	1.1	2	0.7
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	123	30.1	98	44.0
LIVESTOCK	83	20.3	71	31.8

30% & 35% THIOLIC BIS(2-AMINOACRYLATE)

FORMER OCCUPATIONS OF PART-TIME FARMERS, AVERAGE
FARM RECEIPTS AND EARNINGS IN AGRICULTURAL LABOR

TABLE 19

<u>FORMER OCCUPATIONAL GROUP</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FARM RECEIPTS</u>	<u>EARNINGS IN AGRICULTURE</u>
FARMERS	48	\$ 406	\$ 189
CLERKS	2	495	190
SKILLED WORKERS	3	453	130
SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS	6	267	193
FARM LABORERS	23	239	219
OTHER LABORERS	13	236	225

PERCENTAGE OF GROSS FARM INCOME FROM DAIRYING

TABLE 20

OPERATORS.

<u>PER CENT</u>	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>
NONE	28	14
LESS THAN 10	4	3
10 - 19	5	2
20 - 29	4	2
30 - 39	4	4
40 - 49	6	2
50 - 59	3	2
60 - 69	1	2
70 - 79	3	2
80 - 89	-	3
90 - 99	-	3
100	1	-

BUDGET OF THE STATE

881.2	882.8	88	
881	882	8	
881	882	8	SUPERIOR MORTGAGE
881	882	8	SUPERIOR MORTGAGE
881.8	882	82	M. FISCHER
882	882	81	RIGHTS LEAGUE

BUDGET

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NUMBER OF COWS ON PART-TIME FARMS BY NUMBER OF FARMS,
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CROP ACRES AND AVERAGE
FARM INCOME

TABLE 21

<u>NUMBER OF COWS</u>	<u>FARMS REPORTED</u>	<u>AVERAGE FARM INCOME</u>	<u>AVERAGE NUMBER CROP ACRES</u>
NONE	12	278	4.7
1	26	268	6.9
2	20	271	9.1
3	11	197	7.4
4	8	499	9.5
5 AND OVER (AVERAGE 7.3 COWS)	19	544	15.3

CONTRIBUTION OF FARM TO FAMILY LIVING *
IN RELATION TO CASH EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY LIVING

TABLE 22

<u>CLASS INTERVALS</u>	<u>WASHINGTON</u>			<u>IDAHO</u>		
	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>CASH EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY LIVING</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>CASH EXPENDITURES FOR FAMILY LIVING</u>
UNDER \$50	23	10	458	23	3	373
50 - 99	81	11	434	73	8	393
100 - 149	118	17	539	119	10	376
150 - 199	169	9	440	161	11	579
200 - 249	216	5	630	215	4	715
250 - 299	283	4	468	290	1	470
OVER 300	393	3	447	--	--	--

* BASED ON FARM PRICES

STAN 10-17000 VR 2
SUN 1970

STAN 10-17000 VR 2
SUN 1970

STAN	AMOUNT	STAN	AMOUNT
100	875	SI	300
102	500	SS	1
105	175	SS	5
107	50	II	1
108	00	8	5

STAN 10-17000 VR 2
SUN 1970

STAN	AMOUNT	STAN	AMOUNT	STAN	AMOUNT
100	6	CS	800	SI	000 00000
102	0	000	000	SS	000 00000
105	01	011	000	II	001 + 001
108	11	101	000	I	001 + 001
110	0	010	000	0	000 + 000
100	7	000	000	0	000 + 000
100	0	000	000	0	000 00000

STAN 10-17000 VR 2
SUN 1970

NUMBER OF CHICKENS AND NUMBER OF SWINE ON PART-TIME FARM BY
NUMBER OF FARMS REPORTED

TABLE 23

<u>NUMBER OF CHICKENS PER FARM</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FARMS REPORTED</u>
UNDER 10	3
10 - 19	24
20 - 29	23
30 - 39	11
40 - 49	8
50 AND OVER	20
 <u>TOTAL FARMS</u>	 89
 <u>AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHICKENS PER FARM</u>	 39

<u>NUMBER OF SWINE PER FARM</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FARMS REPORTED</u>
1	25
2	6
3	6
4	3
5 - 9	9
10 - 14	4
15 - 19	4
19 AND OVER	4
 <u>TOTAL FARMS</u>	 61
 <u>AVERAGE NUMBER OF SWINE PER FARM</u>	 6

OPERATING COSTS OF PART-TIME FARMS GROUPED BY EXPENDITURES

TABLE 24

<u>EXPENSE GROUP</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FARMS</u>			<u>AVERAGE EXPENSE PER FARM</u>		
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>
\$ 50 OR LESS	8	4	4	33	34	32
55 - 99	13	5	8	79	80	79
100 - 199	21	9	12	147	161	137
200 - 299	12	8	4	245	242	252
300 - 399	17	13	4	338	329	367
400 - 499	12	10	2	436	435	441
500 - 599	9	6	3	526	521	533
600 AND OVER	4	4	-	692	692	-
 <u>ALL FARMS</u>	 96	 59	 37	 269	 312	 199

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DATE	NUMBER	DATE	NAME	NUMBER	DATE	NUMBER
1981	151	1981	SI	0	1981	001 - 001
1982	152	1982	SI	0	1982	002 - 002
1983	153	1983	SI	0	1983	003 - 003
1984	154	1984	SI	01	1984	004 - 004
1985	155	1985	SI	0	1985	005 - 005
-	156	1986	SI	0	-	-

EXPENDITURES OTHER THAN THOSE FOR FARM OPERATION
AND FAMILY LIVING

TABLE 25

<u>TYPE OF EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PER CENT</u>
TOTAL	\$15,118	100.0
LIVESTOCK PURCHASES	2,766	18.3
EQUIPMENT	583	3.9
PURCHASE AND UPKEEP OF CARS AND TRUCKS	2,704	17.9
OLD MEDICAL BILLS	497	3.3
LAND AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS AND REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENT	5,914	39.1
MISCELLANEOUS	2,654	17.5
<u>AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER FARM</u>		<u>\$ 157.47</u>

PERCENTAGE OF FARM EXPENSES DUE TO FEED COSTS

TABLE 26

<u>PERCENTAGE</u>	<u>OPERATORS</u>	
	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>
NONE	3	2
UNDER 10	4	1
10 - 19	13	8
20 - 29	13	5
30 - 39	11	4
40 - 49	5	3
50 - 59	4	8
60 - 69	4	4
70 - 79	1	1
80 - 89	1	1
90 - 100	-	-
<u>AVERAGE, ALL FARMS</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>37.4</u>

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050 MEDICAL GIFTS

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ЛАГУ ОНА ГРУЗВОЕ СИДОЛІЧІ АЛЫНГА ОНА ГРУЗ
ТІКІМДЕМІКІ СТАТС

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PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY EXPENSES BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

TABLE 27

<u>PERCENTAGE</u>	NUMBER OF OPERATORS AND TYPE OF EXPENDITURE					
	FOOD		CLOTHING		MEDICAL CARE	
	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	WASHINGTON	IDAHO	WASHINGTON	IDAHO
NONE	-	-	-	-	1	1
UNDER 10	-	-	14	11	51	28
10 - 19	-	3	32	21	5	5
20 - 29	7	4	11	3	2	-
30 - 39	18	16	2	2	-	2
40 - 49	21	9	-	-	-	1
50 - 59	9	5	-	-	-	-
60 - 69	1	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 79	2	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 89	1	-	-	-	-	-
90 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-

FINANCIAL DATA ON PART-TIME FARMS

TABLE 28

	WASHINGTON		IDAHO	
	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
FARM SALES	\$ 358	\$ 446	\$ 117	\$ 302
	730	455	664	506
AGRICULTURAL LABOR	173	186	211	245
INCREASE IN LIVESTOCK INVENTORY 1940	57	45	27	26
FARM OPERATING EXPENSES	246	311	149	244
FAMILY LIVING EXPENSES	583	446	490	461
NET FAMILY INCOME, 1940 *	74	82	46	15
CONTRIBUTION, FARM TO FAMILY LIVING	115	146	124	136
ASSETS AT TIME OF SURVEY	2066	3157	947	2487
LIABILITIES AT TIME OF SURVEY	671	534	342	519
NET WORTH AT TIME OF SURVEY	1395	2623	605	1968
INCREASE IN NET WORTH SINCE SETTLEMENT	636	518	351	947
RATIO, LIABILITIES TO ASSETS	32.5	16.9	36.1	20.9

* TOTAL INCOME PLUS INCREASE IN INVENTORY LESS FARM AND LIVING EXPENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES (LAND, CAPITAL GOODS, OLD DEBTS, ETC.)

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DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS WORKED IN AGRICULTURE
BY MONTHS BY PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DAYS WORKED EACH MONTH

TABLE 29

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>JAN.</u>	<u>FEB.</u>	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUG.</u>	<u>SEPT.</u>	<u>OCT.</u>	<u>NOV.</u>	<u>DEC.</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>	
														<u>DAYs</u>	<u>PER CENT</u>
DAYs	3694	29	32	99	311	465	521	529	617	468	361	235	27		
PER CENT	100.0	0.8	0.9	2.7	8.4	12.6	14.1	14.3	16.7	12.7	9.8	6.3	0.7		
WORKERS															
JOBS															
	69	115													

WASHINGTON

<u>DAYs</u>	<u>4515</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>673</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>543</u>	<u>891</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>104</u>
<u>PER CENT</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>2.3</u>
WORKERS													
JOBS													
	107												
	146												

TIME SPENT BY OPERATORS AT WORK ON OWN
F FARMS BY MONTHS DURING 1940

TABLE 30

<u>MONTHS</u>	<u>JAN.</u>	<u>FEB.</u>	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUG.</u>	<u>SEPT.</u>	<u>OCT.</u>	<u>NOV.</u>	<u>DEC.</u>
<u>AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>23.2</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>25.4</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>22.8</u>	<u>23.5</u>
AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS												
PER DAY	2.85	3.17	4.84	5.22	5.39	5.35	5.82	5.52	4.71	3.80	3.58	3.02
PER CENT OF OPERATORS WHO DID NO WORK ON OWN FARM	17.7	16.6	9.4	7.3	6.3	7.3	4.2	4.2	9.4	12.5	12.5	13.0

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DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS WORKED IN NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
BY MONTHS BY PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DAYS WORKED EACH MONTH

TABLE 31

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TYPE OF OPERATION PERFORMED IN AGRICULTURE
BY NUMBER OF JOBS

TABLE 32

<u>TYPE OF OPERATION</u>	WASHINGTON		IDAHO	
	<u>J OBS</u>	<u>PER CENT</u>	<u>J OBS</u>	<u>PER CENT</u>
HARVESTING	96	65.8	59	51.3
GENERAL FARM WORK	23	15.7	33	28.7
CULTIVATION	21	14.4	19	16.5
GROUND PREPARATION	6	4.1	3	2.6
PLANTING	--	--	1	0.9
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>100.0</u>

WORK OFF THE FARM FOR WAGES BY FAMILY MEMBERS
PERCENTAGE OF EARNINGS BY SOURCE AND BY TYPE OF WORKER

TABLE 33

<u>FAMILY MEMBER</u>	<u>AGRICULTURAL LABOR</u>	<u>NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOR</u>
ALL WORKERS	100.0%	100.0%
OPERATORS	75.1	75.6
WIVES AND CHILDREN	24.9	24.4

DISTANCE TRAVELED FROM FARM
TO AGRICULTURAL WORK

TABLE 34

	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>IDAHO</u>
UNDER 1 MILE	20.9	15.8
1 - 4.9	46.1	55.3
5 - 9.9	23.0	15.8
10 AND OVER	9.0	13.1

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEGRAM
John	123 Main Street	1234567890
Jane	456 Elm Street	4567890123
Bob	789 Oak Street	7890123456
Susan	234 Pine Street	2345678901
Mike	567 Cedar Street	5678901234
Emily	890 Birch Street	8901234567
David	100 Spruce Street	1002345678
Amy	345 Chestnut Street	3456789012
Benjamin	678 Hickory Street	6789012345
Cassandra	910 Locust Street	9102345678
Daniel	1121 Locust Street	112123456789
Ella	1345 Locust Street	134523456789
Fiona	1567 Locust Street	156723456789
Gavin	1789 Locust Street	178923456789
Hannah	1911 Locust Street	191123456789
Ivan	2133 Locust Street	213323456789
Jessica	2355 Locust Street	235523456789
Karen	2577 Locust Street	257723456789
Liam	2799 Locust Street	279923456789
Mia	2921 Locust Street	292123456789
Natalie	3143 Locust Street	314323456789
Oliver	3365 Locust Street	336523456789
Parker	3587 Locust Street	358723456789
Quinn	3809 Locust Street	380923456789
Riley	4031 Locust Street	403123456789
Sophia	4253 Locust Street	425323456789
Taylor	4475 Locust Street	447523456789
Ulysses	4697 Locust Street	469723456789
Vivian	4919 Locust Street	491923456789
Wesley	5141 Locust Street	514123456789
Xavier	5363 Locust Street	536323456789
Yasmine	5585 Locust Street	558523456789
Zachary	5807 Locust Street	580723456789

DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE BY DEPENDENCY
ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TABLE 35

TYPE OF HOUSE	WASHINGTON		IDAHO	
	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
BASEMENT	--	1	1	--
PERMANENT	15	35	9	14
TEMPORARY	4	4	10	1
OTHER	--	--	2	--
NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSE				
1	1	--	3	--
2	1	1	7	2
3	--	4	4	4
4	10	19	2	4
5	3	11	6	4
6 AND OVER	4	5	--	1
AGE OF HOUSE				
UNDER 10 YEARS	5	8	14	5
10 - 19	--	3	2	4
OVER 20	7	16	1	3
UNKNOWN	7	13	5	3
NUMBER OF FARMS	19	40	22	15

DESCRIPTION OF 50 PERMANENT HOUSES IN WASHINGTON
AND 23 IN IDAHO

TABLE 36

TYPE OF FOUNDATION	WASHINGTON		IDAHO	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
BASEMENT	3	6.0	4	17.4
CONCRETE	24	48.0	13	56.5
ROCK	13	26.0	5	21.7
EARTH	10	20.0	1	4.3
AGE OF HOUSE				
UNDER 10 YEARS	11	32.4	8	47.1
10 - 19	3	8.8	5	29.4
20 AND OVER	20	58.8	4	23.5
TYPE OF INSIDE WALLS				
PLASTER	25	50.0	13	56.5
WALL BOARD	18	36.0	3	13.0
LUMBER	5	10.0	6	26.1
OTHER	2	4.0	1	4.3
TYPE OF FLOOR COVERING				
RUGS	5	10.0	3	13.0
LINOLEUM	39	78.0	14	60.9
PAINT	3	6.0	-	--
NONE	1	2.0	6.	26.1

DECOMPOSITION OF HOUSE BY DEPENDENCY
ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

TABLE 38

WASHINGTOM				TYPE OF HOUSE
PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	
—	1	—	—	ABANDONED
14	8	28	18	TEMPORARY
1	0	4	3	OTHER
—	—	—	—	NUMBER TO ROOM IN HOUSE
—	8	—	1	1
5	5	1	1	5
4	4	4	—	8
4	5	13	10	4
4	6	11	8	6
1	—	6	4	8 AND OVER
AGE OF HOUSE				AGE OF HOUSE
8	M	8	2	UNDER 10 YEARS
4	S	3	—	10 - 19
3	I	31	1	OVER 50
3	—	13	1	UNKNOWN
12	—	25	11	NUMBER OF FAMILIES

DESCRIPTION OF 20 PREMIUM HOUSES IN WASHINGTON
TYPE IN 1940

TABLE 38

WASHINGTOM				TYPE OF FOUNDATION
PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	
11.1	4	6.0	3	ABANDONED
28.8	13	18.4	84	CONCRETE
5.1	2	3.6	13	IRON
6.4	1	3.6	16	STEEL
1.7	0	1.3	11	AGE OF HOUSE
1.9	0	0.8	3	UNDER 10 YEARS
2.0	0	0.8	30	10 - 19
2.0	0	0.8	20	OVER 50
TYPE OF FLOORING				FLOORING
28.8	13	20.0	93	LAMINATE
0.9	0	0.8	18	WATER BOARD
1.8	0	0.8	8	PLASTER
0.5	0	0.4	5	OTHER
TYPE OF GROUP COOKERS				COOKERS
13.0	6	10.0	8	STOVETOP
8.0	4	8.0	8	PANAT
—	—	0.8	0	None
1.8	0	0.8	1	TYPE

DESCRIPTION OF 50 PERMANENT HOUSES IN WASHINGTON AND
23 IN IDAHO

TABLE 37

	WASHINGTON NUMBER	%	IDAHO NUMBER	%
ON PLACE SINCE SETTLED	40	80.0	16	69.6
DOUBLE PITCH ROOF	49	98.0	23	100.0
BRICK CHIMNEY	49	98.0	21	91.3

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS
IN HOUSE 4.5 3.8

HOUSES WITH DOUBLE FLOOR 37 12 52.2

NEED FOR DENTAL CARE

FAMILIES WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER UNABLE TO SECURE
DENTAL ATTENTION BECAUSE OF LACK OF FUNDS, AND
THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THESE FAMILIES
NEEDING DENTAL CARE

TABLE 38

	TOTAL	WASHINGTON	IDAHO
NUMBER OF FAMILIES	43	17	26
NUMBER OF PERSONS	83	33	50

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF 20 ELEMENTARY HOUSES IN MACHANGON AND
23 IN TACAO

TABLE 31

NUMBER	NAME	MATERIAL		NAME	NUMBER
		IN	OUT		
69	18	0.08	0.08	40	40
100.0	53	0.80	0.80	48	48
61	51	0.80	0.80	49	49

OR PRICE SINCE GETTING

DENTAL FLOOR

BUTCH CHAMBERS

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS
IN HOUSE

HOUSE WITH DENTAL FLOOR	31	32	33	34	35	36
	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0

NEED FOR DENTAL CARE

FAMILIES WITH AT LEAST ONE MEMBER UNABLE TO SECURE
DENTAL ATTENTION Owing TO LACK OF FUNDS, AND
THE NUMBER OF SECONDS IN THESE FAMILIES
NEEDING DENTAL CARE

TABLE 32

NUMBER	NAME	MATERIAL	TOTAL	NUMBER	NAME
58	11	0.4	0.4	58	FAMILIES
20	33	0.8	0.8	20	NUMBER OF PERSONS